



IMCOM-ATLANTIC REGION

FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY



CDSO SAFETY

COMMITTEE MEETING

(3RD QUARTER FY12)

16 JULY 2012



CDSO SAFETY COMMITTEE

MEETING Q3 FY12



AGENDA

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Opening Remarks | Mr. Munson |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accident Statistics | Mike Johnson |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HAZCOM | Mark Blankenship |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Table Saw Safety | George Wyatt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Announcements | Mike Johnson |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SASOHI Update | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet-Bulb Globe Temperature | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CDSO Course | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Open Discussion | Group |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Closing Comments/Adjournment | Mr. Munson |



CDSO SAFETY COMMITTEE

MEETING Q3 FY12



ACCIDENT STATISTICS

Mike Johnson



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ACCIDENTS Q3 FY12



STATISTICS

USAG FT CAMPBELL GOAL: 20% Accident reduction from FY11

TRENDS ROLL-UP

WHAT: CATEGORY

WHY: ROOT CAUSE

WHERE: LOCATION

REDUCTION EFFORTS

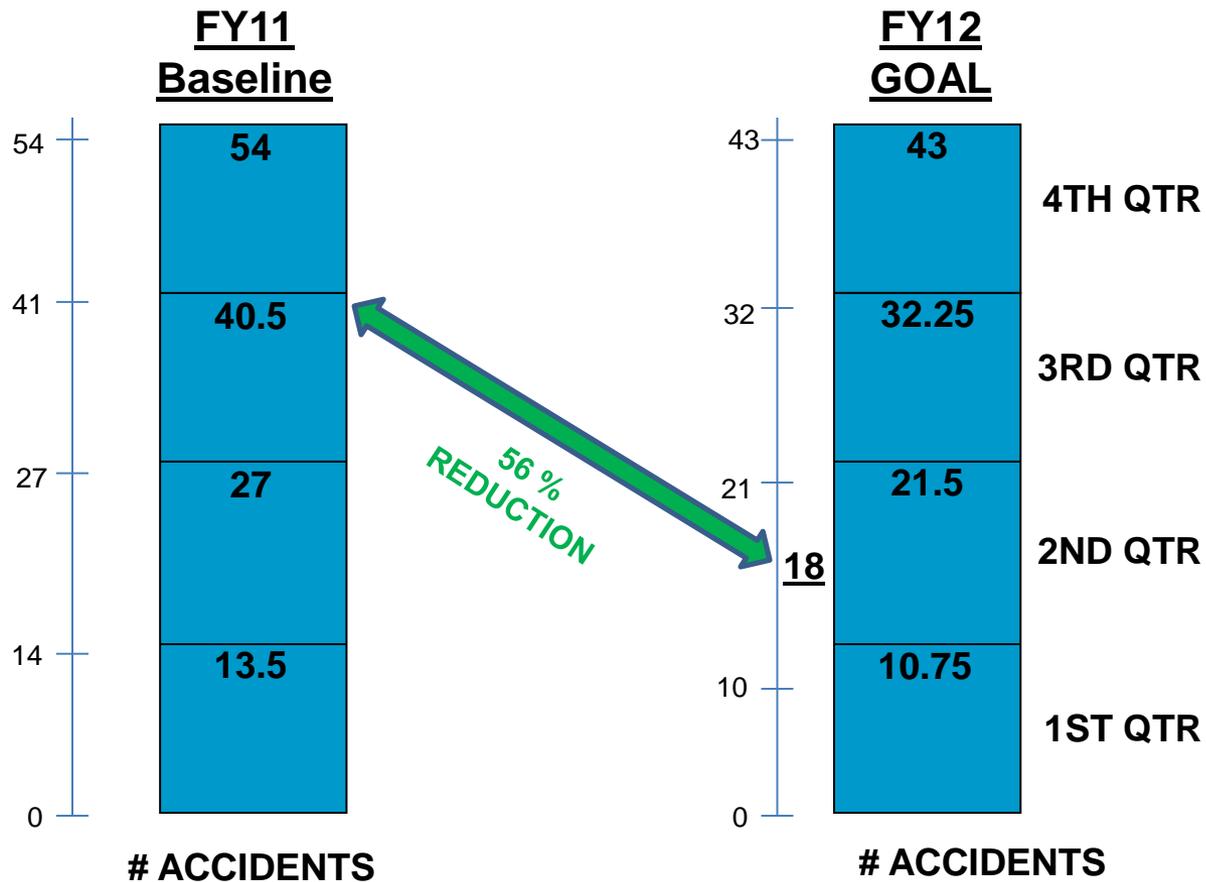
COUNTERMEASURES



ACCIDENTS Q3 FY12



AF AND NAF ACCIDENT REDUCTION



FY12 SOHAP Goal (20% Reduction)
3Q FY12 USAG (56% Reduction)

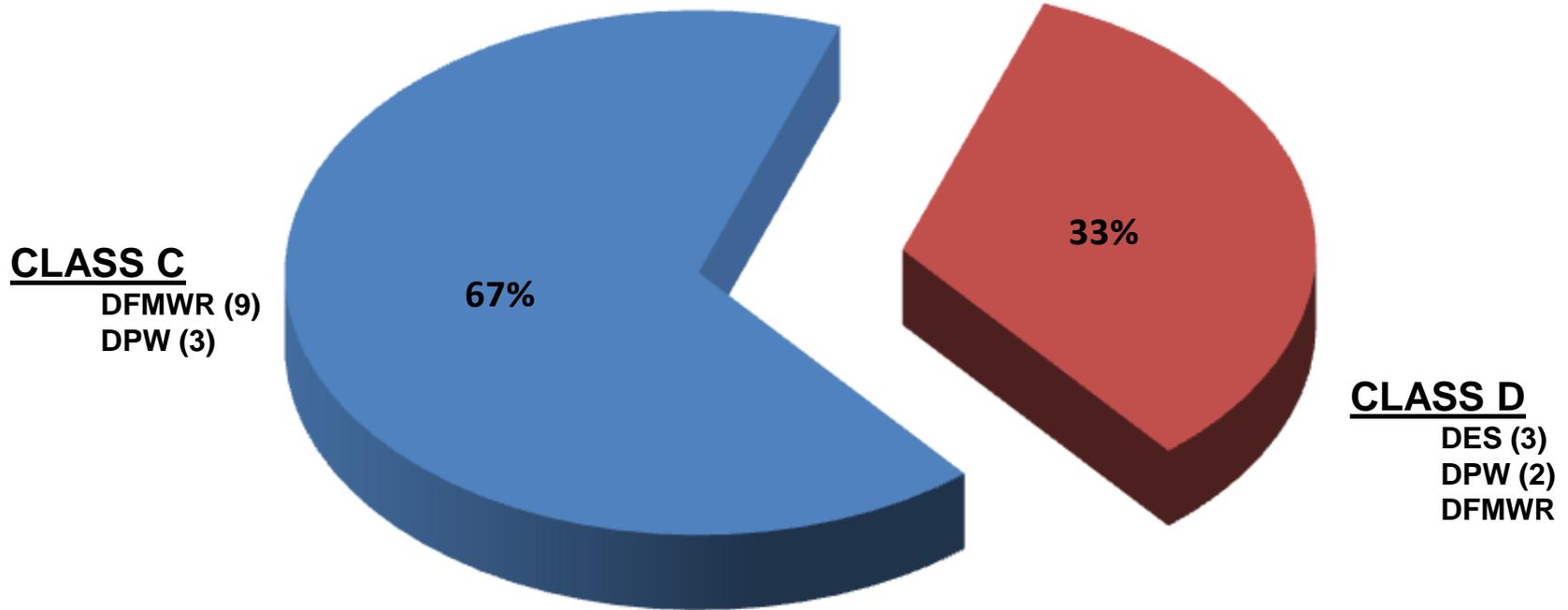


ACCIDENTS FY12 **ROLLUP**



Recordable Accidents (R)

ACCIDENTS: 18



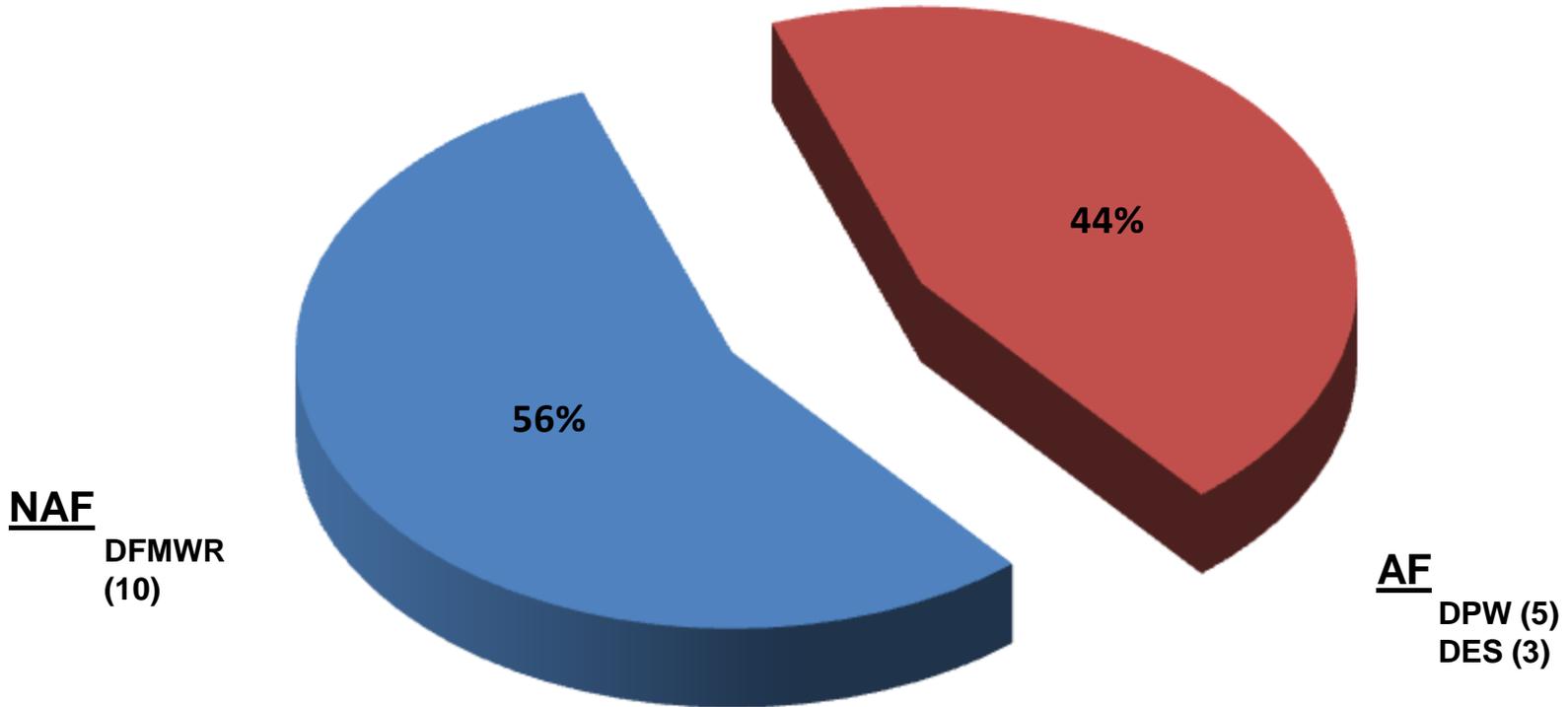


ACCIDENTS FY12 **ROLLUP**

Recordable Accidents (R)



ACCIDENTS: 18



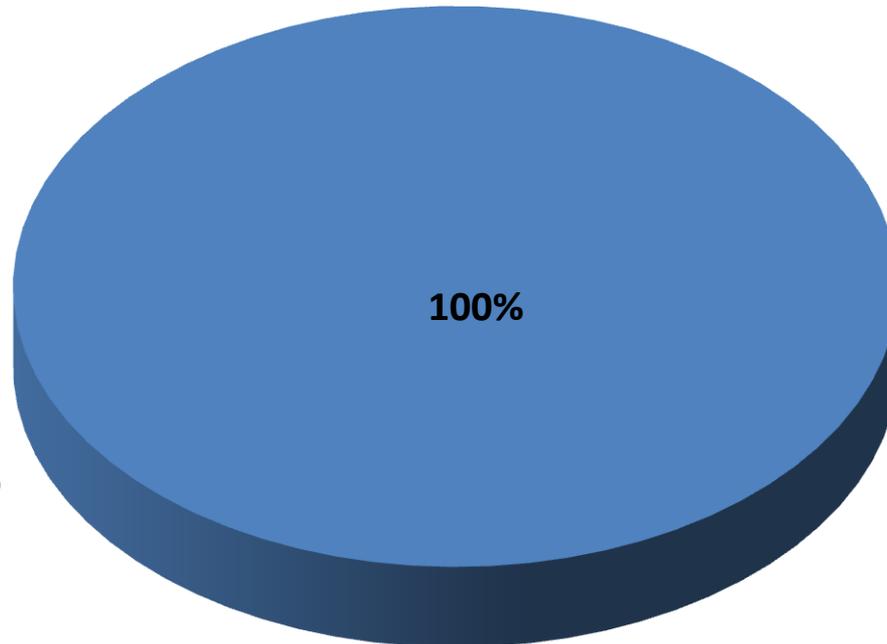


ACCIDENTS FY12 **ROLLUP**

Recordable Accidents (R)



ACCIDENT TYPES:



INJURY

DFMWR (10)

DPW (5)

DES (3)

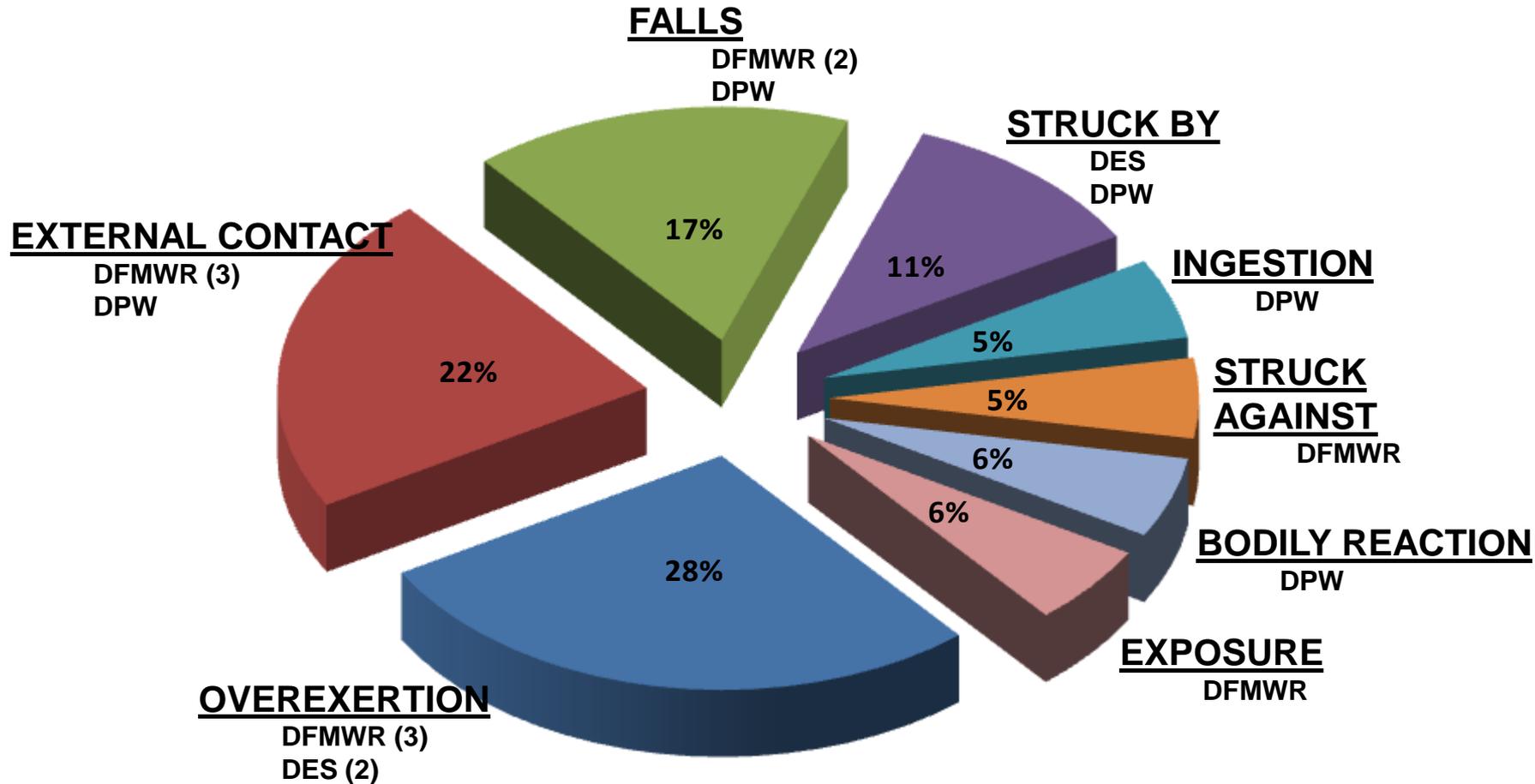


ACCIDENTS FY12 **ROLLUP**



Recordable Accidents (R)

CATEGORY : 18





ACCIDENTS FY12 **ROLLUP**



Recordable Accidents (R)

ROOT CAUSE : 18

IMPROPER LIFTING

DES (2)
DFMWR (2)

22%

IMPROPER BODY POSITION

DPW (2)
DFMWR

17%

IMPROPER USE OF EQUIPMENT

DFMWR (2)

11%

MATERIAL FAILURE

DPW
DFMWR

11%

6%

LACK OF S.A.

DFMWR (3)
DPW (2)
DES

33%

IMPROPER APPLICATION OF SAFETY PROCEDURES

DFMWR

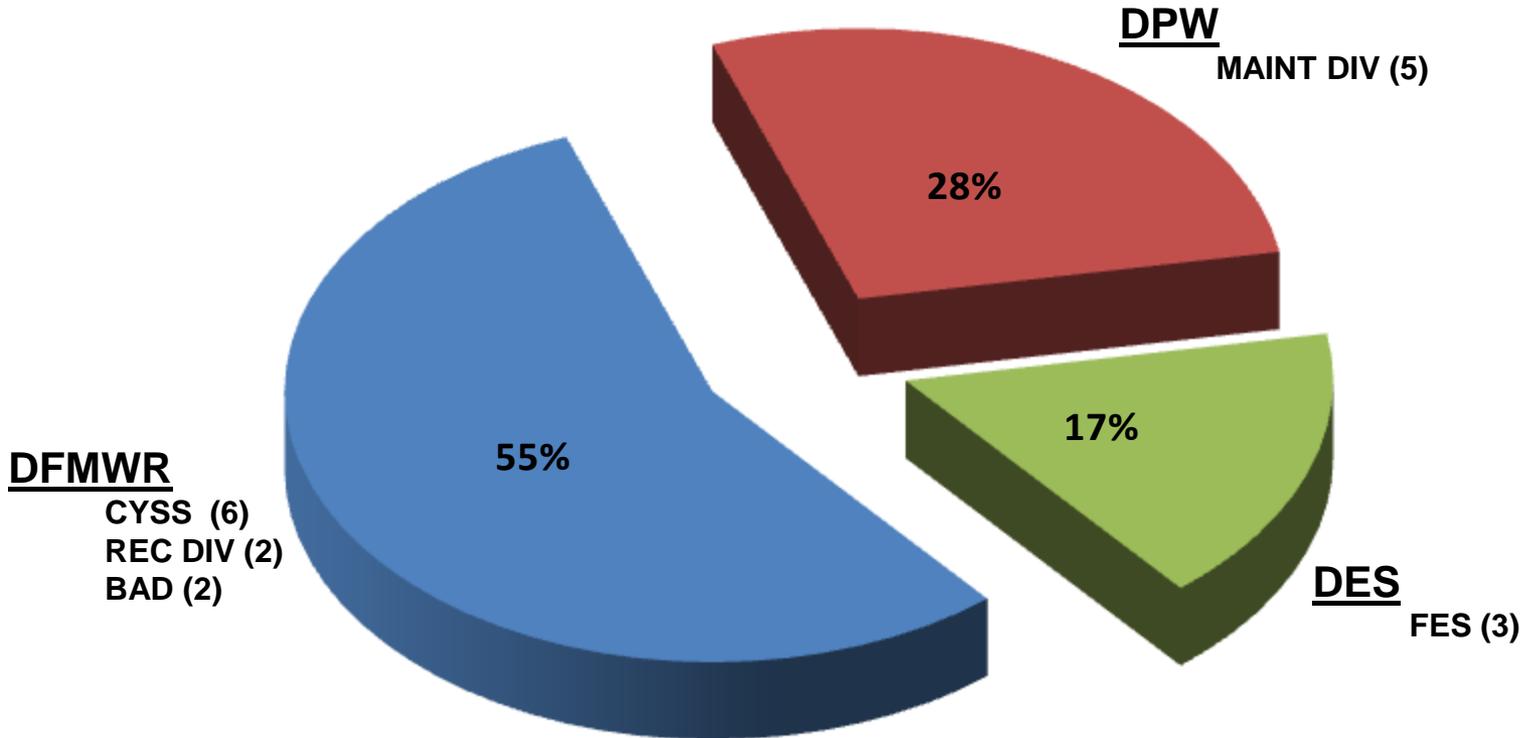


ACCIDENTS FY12 **ROLLUP**



Recordable Accidents (R)

LOCATION : 18



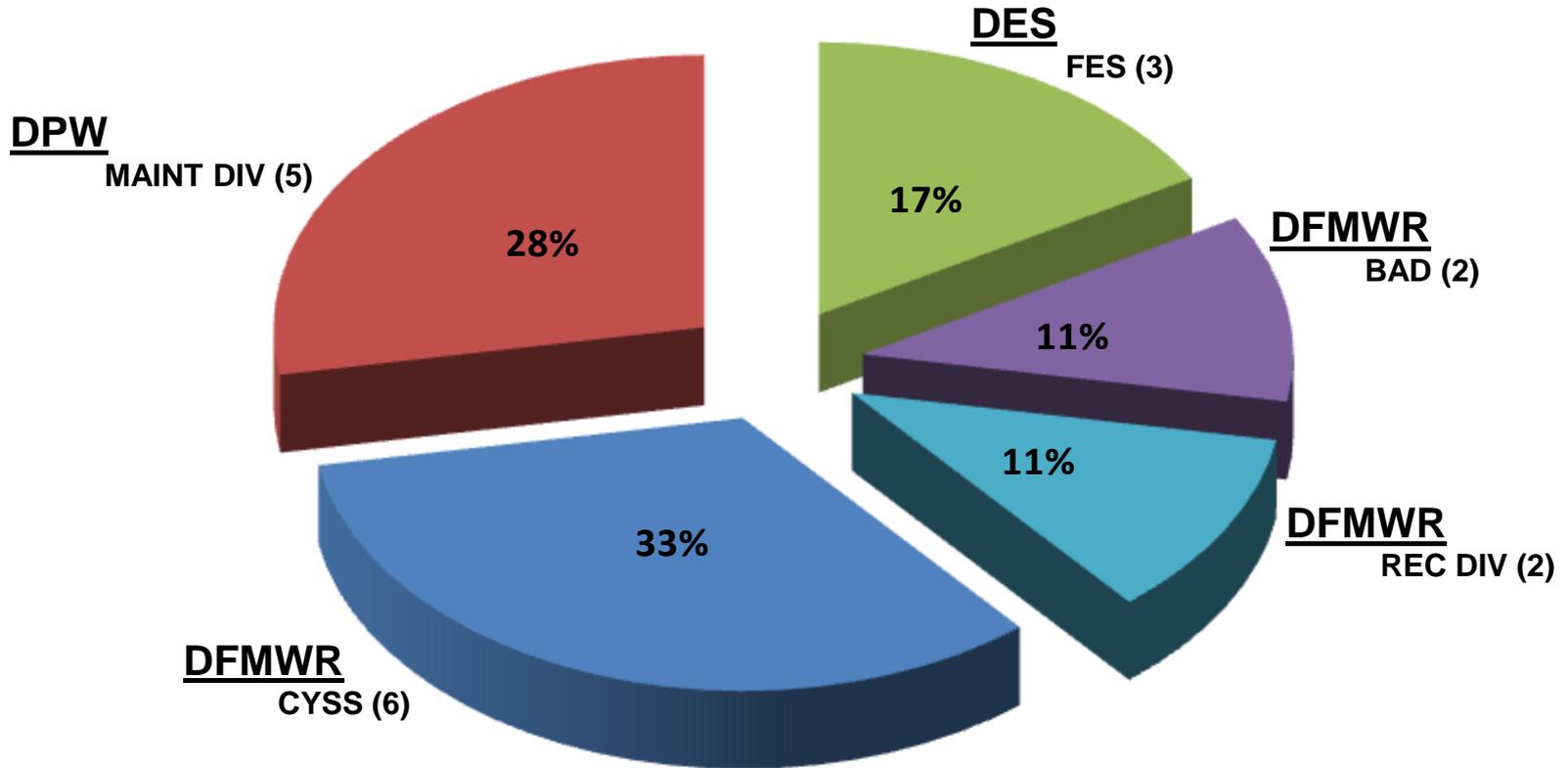


ACCIDENTS FY12 **ROLLUP**



Recordable Accidents (R)

SUB-LOCATION : 18





FY12 ACCIDENT TRENDS ANALYSIS

ROLLUP



WHAT: CATEGORY

- **Overexertion – 28%**
- **External Contact - 22%**
- **Fall - 17%**
- **Struck By - 11%**

WHY: ROOT CAUSE

- **Lack Of Situational Awareness - 33%**
- **Improper Lifting - 22%**
- **Improper Body Position - 17%**
- **Improper Use of Equipment - 11%**
- **Material Failure - 11%**

WHERE: LOCATION

- **DFMWR - 55%**
 - **CYSS - 33%**
- **DPW – 28%**
 - **MAINT DIVISION – 28%**
- **DES – 17%**
 - **FES – 17%**



TREND COUNTERMEASURES



PURPOSE: To eliminate or reduce trends from recurring; Primarily by training focused on the trend categories, root causes and locations. Other countermeasure techniques include: disseminating acc stats thru Leadership chain to employees, Safety GRAMS and use of Daily Safety Topics.

CONTERMEASURES for the FY12 trend locations:

DFMWR (CYSS):

- The current training efforts focus on Lifting Techniques, Back Injury Prevention, Slips, Trips and Falls, and Situational Awareness.
- Training is conducted during the New Employee Orientation, the CYSS Collateral Duty Safety Course (3 per year) and any training requested by the CYSS managers.

DPW (Maint. Div):

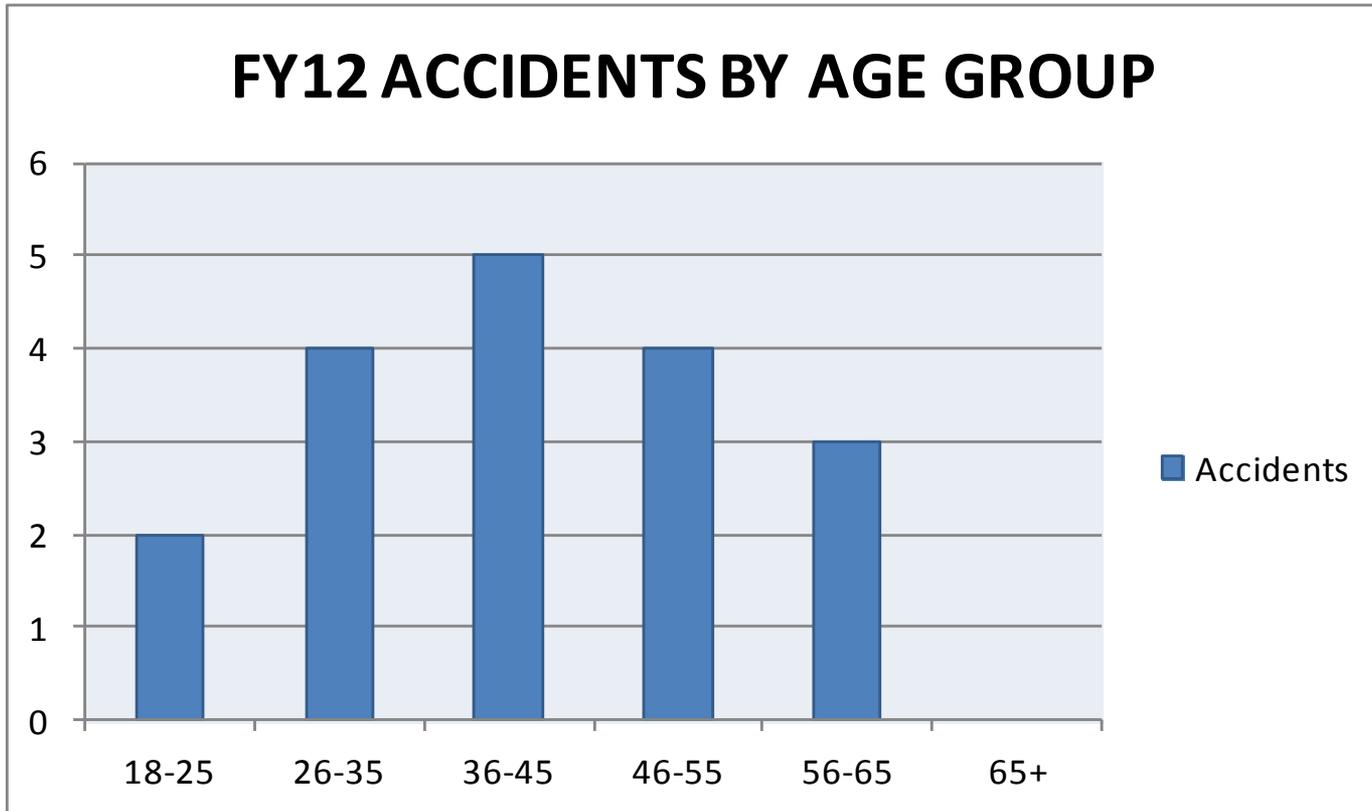
- Targeted the “Situational Awareness” trend with a “Safety Awareness.” video.
- Spring Safety Stand Down Day targeted trends, Improper Body Position / Slips, Trips, and Falls / Situational Awareness.

DES (FES):

- Second Quarter FY12 trend analysis depicted an increase in struck by object and overexertion accidents with the root cause being situational awareness.
- FES leadership stresses situational awareness during pre-shift briefings and has taken steps to eliminate the hazards that contributed to these accidents.



FY12 ACCIDENT TRENDS ANALYSIS

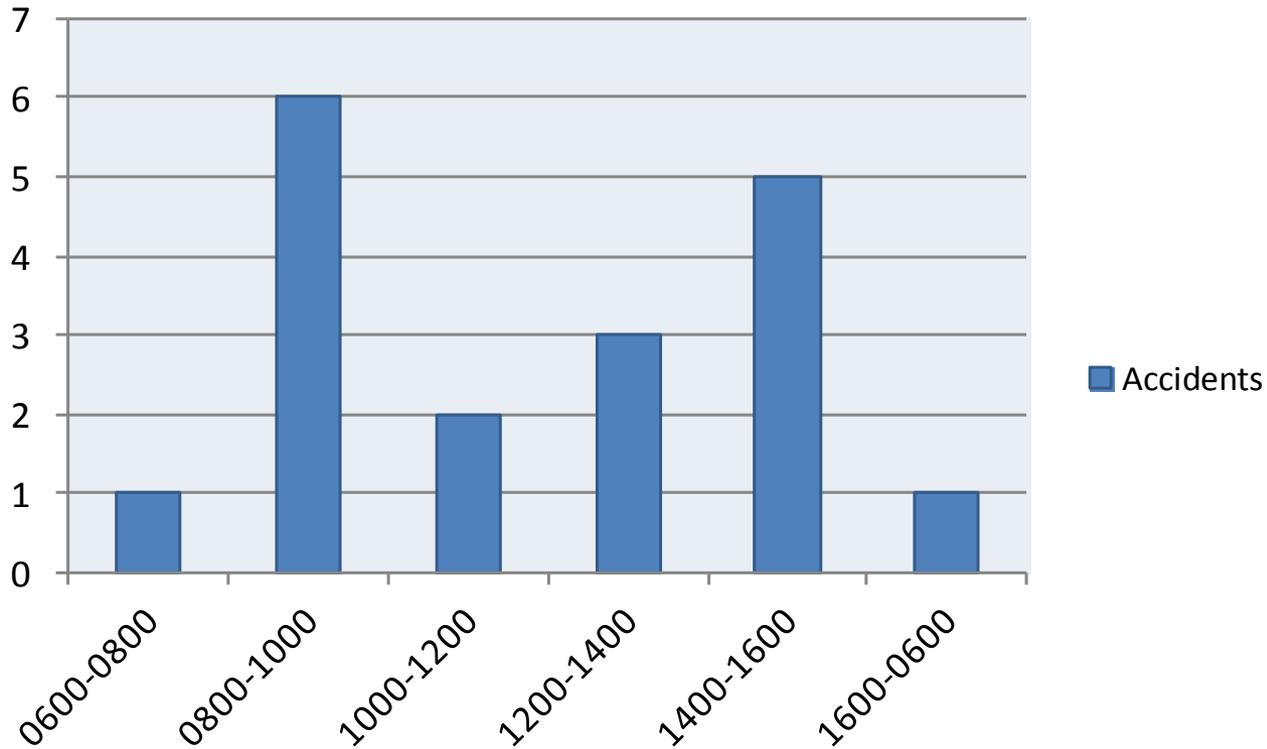




FY12 ACCIDENT TRENDS ANALYSIS



FY12 ACCIDENTS BY TIME OF ACCIDENT

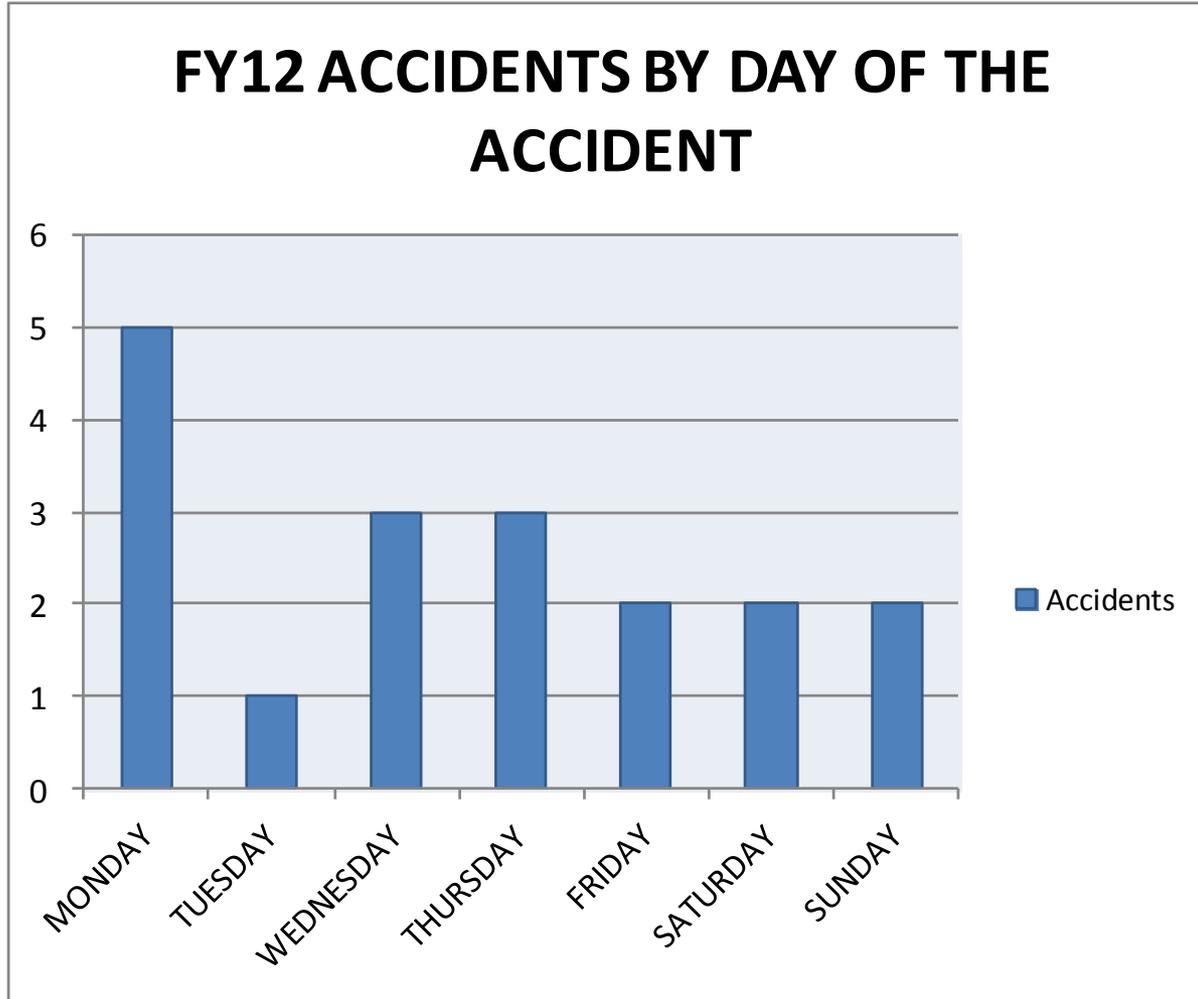




FY12 ACCIDENT TRENDS ANALYSIS



FY12 ACCIDENTS BY DAY OF THE ACCIDENT





CDSO SAFETY COMMITTEE

MEETING Q3 FY12



HAZARD COMMUNICATION (HAZCOM)

Mark Blankenship



HAZCOM

INGESTION ACCIDENT – (Overview)



Overview:

On 7 May 2012 at approximately 1300 a DPW employee mistakenly ingested a small amount of a commercial chemical named Foam n' Clean which is used by DPW technicians to clean Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) system coils. The chemical composition of Foam n' Clean is (sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide)

- ✓ Employee was taken to BACH, then transferred to Vanderbilt Medical Center where he was hospitalized for 6 days.
- ✓ Employee recovered and returned to work after being out from work for a total of 34 days.



HAZCOM

INGESTION ACCIDENT – (Summery)



- ✓ The accident sequence started two weeks prior, when the employee emptied the remaining contents of Foam n' Clean from it's one gallon original container to an empty 16 ounce, plastic Coca Cola bottle. The employee then placed the bottle in the cab of his service truck.
- ✓ On the day of the accident, the employee was out on a service call, it was hot and the employee picked up the bottle of what he believed was Coca Cola and took a small drink; instantaneously, the employee recognized he had ingested a hazardous chemical and began to rinse out his mouth with water.
- ✓ The employee was taken to the hospital for treatment.

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INGESTION ACCIDENT



Foam n' Clean, has the same physical characteristics as a carbonated soft drink.

In fact; at the HVAC shop, Foam n' Clean is called "root beer" by the employees.





HAZCOM

INGESTION ACCIDENT – RESPONSE



- ✓ OSHA, 29 CFR, 1010.1200 currently requires *Immediate use* hazardous chemicals will be under the control of and used only by the person who transfers it from a labeled container and only within the work shift in which it is transferred.
- ✓ DPW instituted a policy stating that all chemicals placed in a secondary container **WILL** be labeled.
- ✓ The Installation Safety Office published and distributed a “Safety Gram” referring to the ingestion accident.
- ✓ The Installation Safety Office conducted an investigation into the accident and developed an Army ground Accident Report (AGAR) which was forwarded to The Combat Readiness Center, Fort Rucker, Alabama.
- ✓ The Installation Safety Office is revising and updating the Fort Campbell regulation 385-6 (HAZCOM Program), reflecting the same guidance as developed by DPW.

HAZCOM SAFETY GRAM



FORT CAMPBELL SAFETY OFFICE
(270) 798-6995

Storing Hazardous Chemicals in Secondary Containers



Recently an IMCOM employee accidentally ingested a dangerous chemical substance and required hospitalization. The accident sequence actually started several weeks ago when the employee emptied the remaining contents of a chemical commercially known as "Foam N' Clean" into a 16 oz Coca-Cola bottle and left it in the cab of his service truck. Last week, the employee was out on a service call when he mistakenly took a drink from the bottle. He was taken to the hospital and for some time was listed in serious condition. After several days in the hospital, his condition improved and he was sent home. The chemical substance he ingested is very toxic; its main ingredients are Sodium Hydroxide and Potassium Hydroxide both of which can cause severe health issues. The harmful substance ingested by the employee had all the physical characteristics of a carbonated soft drink.

Hazardous substances can enter the body in four ways: inhalation, ingestion, absorption and injection. Based on the particular chemical, it may enter the body from one or more of these methods.

Inhalation - takes chemicals into the nose or mouth, down the windpipe, and into the lungs. Some chemicals become trapped in the lungs. Others exit while exhaling. However, many chemicals can pass from the lungs and into the bloodstream. Gases, fumes, and tiny solid particles are most commonly inhaled.

Ingestion - occurs when you swallow something that ends up in the stomach. From the stomach, many chemicals enter the intestines where they can be absorbed into the bloodstream. Tiny solid particles and liquids can be ingested.

Absorption - occurs when chemicals contact the skin. From the skin, the chemical can also enter the bloodstream. Liquids and gases can be absorbed through body surfaces.

Injection - is when chemicals penetrate the body through a wound, cut, or puncture of the skin. Gases under high pressure can cut skin tissue and inject chemicals into the body.

Always Follow Hazard Communications Regulations And Directives. Read All Applicable Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). Never Put Hazardous Substances In A Used Food Or Drink Container, Only Use Approved Properly Labeled Secondary Containers.

For more information call the FTCKY HAZCOM Program Manager at (270) 956-2621



HAZCOM

FTCKY HAZCOM PROGRAM



There are three components of the HAZCOM program that are specific for Fort Campbell:

1. Fort Campbell Regulation 385-6 (The FTCKY HAZCOM Program).
2. Fort Campbell Poster 91 – Lists the organization’s HAZCOM program officials, location of the MSDS’s, chemical inventories, etc. Poster 91 is required to be filled out and placed on the organization’s safety bulletin board.
3. Fort Campbell Form 1000 – Hazard Chemical Inventory to be used to inventory hazardous chemicals in administrative areas as well as organization not serviced by the Pollution Prevention Operations Center (PPOC).

**** All of the documents listed above are available on the Fort Campbell Intranet at the Publications Page.**



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MEETING Q3 FY12



TABLE SAW SAFETY

George Wyatt



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TABLE SAW SAFETY



What is a Table Saw?



Table Saw (static)

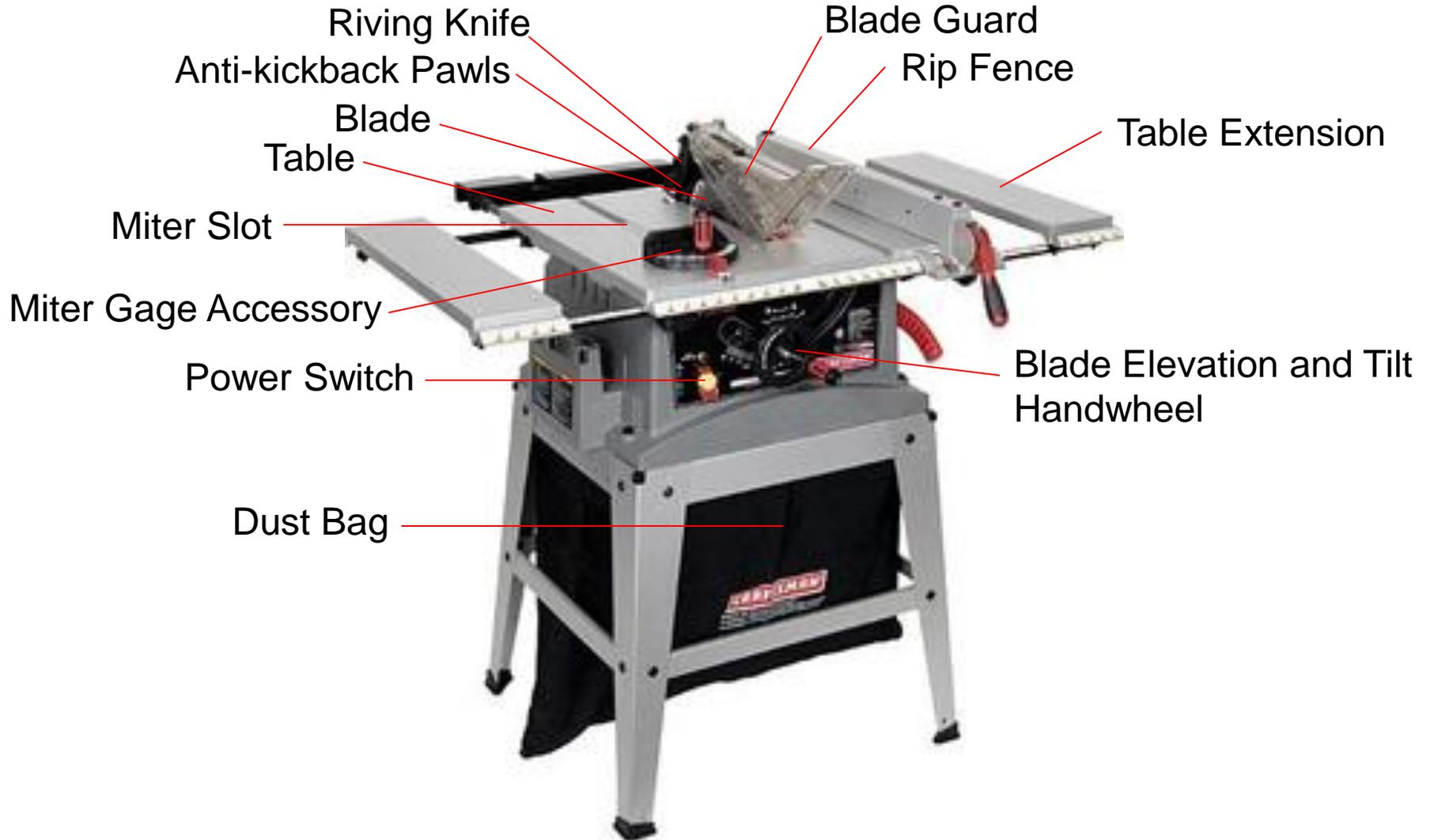


Table Saw (in use)



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TABLE SAW SAFETY





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TABLE SAW SAFETY



Types of cuts.



Rip Cut



Crosscut



Groove Cut



Rabbit Cut



Miter Cut (rip)



Miter Cut (crosscut)



Dado Cut



TABLE SAW SAFETY



Why it Matters.

- Out of approximately 720,000 US accidents involving woodworking equipment, 42% (302,400) occur at the table saw.
- Just in amputations alone, as they apply to this statistic, it accounts for about 10 fingers per day.
- Here at Fort Campbell we have Woodworking Shops and employees work on table saws as part of their normal duties.
- Many in our Fort Campbell populations own and operate table saws at home.
- The risk of injury on and off duty merits our focus for awareness and accident prevention.



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TABLE SAW SAFETY



What Type Injuries?



**Mutilations
(Blade Contact)**



National Consumers League



**Amputations
(Blade Contact)**



**Blunt Force /
Puncture Injuries
(Kickback)**





TABLE SAW SAFETY



Why they occur?

- Fail to read owners manual
- Remove safety devices (or fail to install on older machines)
- Improper assembly
- Fail to use the proper tools
- Inadequate training / experience
- Situational awareness / complacency / fail to anticipate
- Fail to use recommended practices and techniques
- Fail to use proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



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TABLE SAW SAFETY



Keeping yourself out of the blade!

- Push Blocks and Push Sticks
- Blade Guard
- Never reach over a running blade
- Avoid awkward positions
- Anticipate variables





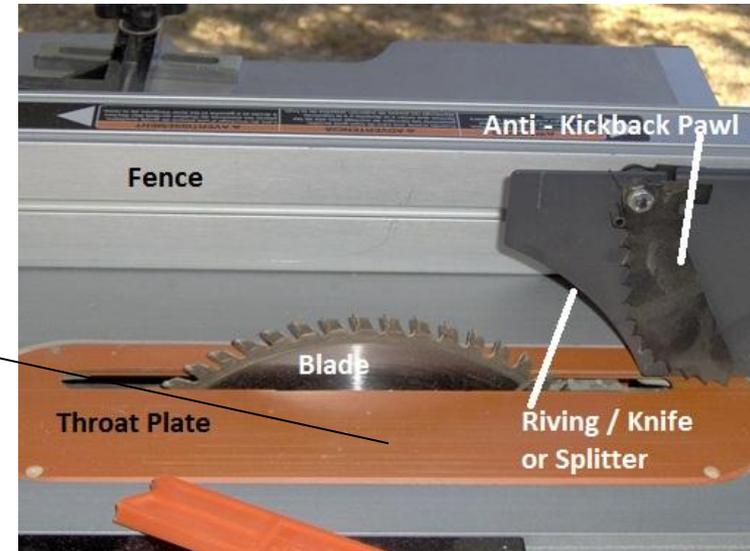
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TABLE SAW SAFETY



Preventing kickback injury!

- Riving Knife (splitter)
- Anti-kickback pawl
- Featherboards
- Do not stand in-line of stock
- Anticipate variables



Featherboards in use



Commercial Featherboard



Homemade Featherboards



TABLE SAW SAFETY



Other safety considerations.

- Read the owners manual and keep it nearby
- Training (many sources)
- Use the right blade
- Properly adjusted and maintained machine
- Unplug and lock-out plug before maintenance →
- Never use miter gage and fence simultaneously
- Never remove or compromise the safety features
- Use necessary protective equipment





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TABLE SAW SAFETY



Summary

- What a table saw is
- What the saw can do for you
- What the saw will do to you (if not given the proper respect)
- Why table saw accidents happen
- Keeping out of the blade (tools / methodology)
- Preventing kickback (tools / methodology)
- Other safety considerations



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MEETING Q3 FY12



QUESTIONS?



CDSO SAFETY COMMITTEE MEETING Q3 FY12



ADMINISTRATIVE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mike Johnson



ADMINISTRATIVE ANNOUNCEMENTS



SASOHI UPDATE

COMPLETED

- GRMO 20 MAR 12
- DOL 17 MAY 12
- DHR 24-25 JUN 12

PENDING

- DPW 24-25 JUL 12
- DFMWR 23-26 AUG 12
- CYSS 27-29 AUG 12
- DES 27-31 AUG 12
- DPTMS 24-28 SEP 12

WBG

- Monitor via 798-HEAT (4328)
- Watch for NEC announcements
- Adjust work/rest cycles
- Emphasis on hydration

CDSO Course

- 20 Sep 12, 0800-1600, ATSTP Bldg (Bldg 6074, Screaming Eagle Blvd)



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OPEN DISCUSSION



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CLOSING REMARKS